A Particular

ACCOUNT

Of the Taking

Cape BRETON

From the French, by

Admiral Warren, and Six William Pepperell,

The 17th of June, 1743.

With a Description of the Place and Fontifications; the Roll it will be to the Prench Trade, and the Advantage it will be to Great Britain and Ireland: With the Articles of the Capitulation of Fort Levisourg.

By PHILIP DURELL, Elq; Capt. of His Majelty's Ship Surente.

To which is added.

A LETTER from an Officer of Marines to his Friend in London, giving an Account of the Siege of Louisbourg, and a Description of the Town, Harbour, Batteries, Number of Guns, &c.

ALSO

The happy Situation of that Country; and an Account of M. Chambon, Governor of Louisbourg being laid in Irons for surrendering it: In a LETTER from a Gentleman in London, to a Merchant in the West of England.



LONDON:

Printed for W. BICKERTON, in the Temple Exchange, Fleetstreet, 1745.
[Price Sixpence.]

ACCOUNT

Of the Taking

Cape BRETON

From the Freuch, by

Admiral Warrebidilder West Hilam Pepperell,

(Price Six-pence each)

In The Importance of CAPE-BRETON to the British Nation; humbly represented by Robert Auchmuty, Judge of His Majesty's Court of Vice-Admiralty in New-England.

II. CONSIDERATIONS on the State of the British Fisheries, and their Consequence to Great-Britain; with Proposals for their Security, as was humbly offered to His Majesty's Ministers.

To which is a kled,

A LETTER from an Officer of Mariner to his Friend in Condon, fiving an Account of the Siege of Louriboury, and a Description of the Town, Harbour, Batter , Number of Guns, Ecc.

O G J A

The happy Singuish of that Contry and an Account of M. Chamber, Governor of Louisbourge lead as transfer first vertical test as L.E.T.I.E.R. from a Centleman in Leddor, to a Merchant in all West of England.



LONDON

Frinted for W. Bickenter, in the Tingle Exchange Flootfiree, 1743.
[Price Sixpence.]



A LETTER from Philip Durell, E Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Superbe, Se.

Dear Sir,



HE great Hurry I am in to finish some Plans of Louisbourg, prevents my writing so fully as I could wish, to give you an Account
of this important Place. Just as I was ready to sail with the MastShips from New-England to return Home, I received Orders from
Commodore Warren to join him off this Harbour; which Commands were so agreeable, that I made all Dispatch possible, and
join'd him in a few Days. During the Time of our cruizing
here, Mr. Warren disposed so well of his Ships, that we cut off all Communications by Sea; which distressed them so much, that they at last were left with
but very sittle Ammunition; which obliged them to capitulate the 17th of June.
They delivered the Keys of the Town to Mr. Warren, agreeable to Articles,
specified in the Capitulation, saying, That if it, had not been for the Ships, the

five of fix Merchant Ships lader with Wine and Ti we hope many more will fall into our Net, bester w

suspect in France that this Place is taken. It is certainly

specified in the Capitulation, saying, That if it, had not been for the Ships, the 105- entain Mountague, a Plan which I have taken; tho it is not a Survey,

* I. That if your own Vessels shall be found insufficient for the Transportation of your Persons and Essects to France, we will provide such a farther Number of Vessels as may be sufficient for that Purpose: Also any Provisions necessary for the Voyage, that you cannot furnish yourselves with.

II. That all the Commission Officers belonging to the Garrison, and the Inhibitants of the Town, may remain in their Houses, with their Families, and enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, and no Person shall be suffered to missise or molest any of them, till such Time as they can conveniently be

transported to France.

HI. That the Non-Commission Officers and Soldiers shall immediately, upon the Surrender of the Town and Fortress, be put on board some of his Britannick Majesty's Ships till they can also be transported to France.

IV. That all your Sick and Wounded shall be taken tender Care of, in the same Manner with our

own.

V. That the Commander in Chief now in the Garrison shall have Liberty to fend off two covered Waggons, to be inspected only by one Officer of ours, that no warlike Stores may be contained

therein.

MVI. That if there are any Persons in the Town or Garrison, which you shall defire may not be seen by us, they shall be permitted to go off masked.

The above we do consent to, and promise on your Compliance with the following Conditions,

that his Tree

It have no defined by the Governor of Loughau that his Trices might march out of the Arminto be made and That the Surrender and the Performance soft every Part of the Afgreefald Promifice be made and completed as foon as possible. m devint or beach

II. That as a Security for the punctual Performance of the fame, the Island Battery, or one of the Batteries of the Town, shall be delivered, with the Artillery and warlike Stores thereunto belonging, into the Possessing of the Clock this Afternoon.

Land Forces would never have been in Possession of the Place. We have like Land Forces would never have been in Possession of the Place. We have like-wise taken the Vigilante, a sixty-sour Gun-Ship, which was bound in here. If she had got in, I believe she would have put them in such a Condition, as to prevent any Fleet in the World's coming in the Town. For the Forts are as regular, as any in Europe; so that, if it is supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Men, and Warlike Stores, I believe it will be hereafter impregnable. It has cost the French to fortisty it, as it now is, two Millions Sterling. This I am inform'd of by a French Engineer, who has been imployed here several Years. I really think this is the greatest Loss the French could meet with: For this is as much the Key of North-America, as Gibraltar is the Key of the Streights; besides their West and East-India Trade used to come here, to wait for a Conbesides their West and East-India Trade used to come here, to wait for a Convoy; so that now we have a very good Chance to stop them with our private Cruizers, when they return Home. Its being taken is likewise the Ruin of Canade and their Fishery, which was better to them than a Golden Mine. In short, it is the Loss of the greatest Branch of Trade they had. We have taken five or fix Merchant-Ships laden with Wine and Provisions for this Place; and we hope many more will fall into our Net, being well affur'd they can never suspect in France that this Place is taken. It is certainly the strongest fortified Harbour I ever saw. There is mounted in the different Forts One hundred and forty-six Guns, most of which are forty-two Pounders; they had sive thirteen Inch-Mortars, and two of nine: They had likewise sixty-sour Swivel Guns mounted, in order to annoy the Boats in landing. In all the Fortifications together there are Two hundred and fifteen Embrassures; so that there is Room gether there are I wo hundred and inteen Embraitures; to that there is Room to mount fixty-nine Guns more. Undoubtedly the taking of this Place will greatly redound to Mr. Warren's Honour. He certainly very much deserves it, being an extraordinary good and discreet Officer. He has been pleased to make Captain Tideman, who was his Captain, change with me, so that I am Captain of the Superbe at present; he has been desirous of this Change on Account of keeping me here, to affist him in putting the Harbour and other Matters to Rights. I shall soon have a compleat Survey of the Harbour and Forts, the which I will let you have enclosed by the next Opportunity. I fend you now, by Captain Mountague, a Plan which I have taken; tho' it is not a Survey, it is very near exact. I am with great Esteem, the limit of the control of the contr

Superbe, in Louisbourgh Tour most obliged Humble Servant, and Kinsman. Commission Officers belongs

LOWER and Formers, be put on board some of his Britannick Majeffy's Ships, till they can also be

III. That his Britannick Majesty's Ships of War, now lying before the Port, shall be at Liberty to enter the Harbour of Louisbourg, without any Molestation, as soon after Six of the Clock this Asternoon, as the Commander in Chief of the said Ships shall think sit.

IV. That none of the Officers, Soldiers, nor Inhabitants in Louisbourg, who are Subjects of the French King, shall take up Arms against his Britannick Majesty, or any of his Allies, until after the Expiration of the full Term of Twelve Months from this Time.

V. That all the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty, who are now Prisoners with you, shall be immediately delivered up to us.

mediately delivered up to us.

It having been defired by the Governor of Louisbourg that his Troops might march out of the Garrison with their Arms and Colours, and to be then delivered to Commodore Warren and Mr. Pepperrell, till the faid Troops Troops Arrival in France, and to be then returned to them, the same was con-II. That as a Security for the punchual Performance of the fame, the bland Battery, or .69

Batteries of the Tenny field be delivered, with the Arthery and wallies bronz thereur or

yeoo'nto the Perform of his Britannick Marchy's Troops, before Six of the Clark the Arter

any Place in England; it will require Three thouland disciplin'd Men to defend tearing the search of the search of the search of the search of Ammunition; for their Gans they could not half man. As here's such a shrong Carrifon and Batteries about the Town, I have sent you a List of

Dear Sir, Louisbourg, in the Island of Cape Breton, June 21st, 1745.

HAVING this Opportunity of writing by the Express coming to England of our taking the famous City of Louisburg from the French, I thought it would not be amis to give you an Account of the Siege; which is as follows: On the last Day of April the Americans from New-England landed Four thoughed Men in this Island, about three Miles from the City. On the 1st and ad of May in the Night they erected a Fascine Battery of Nine Gons, and the Night after took a Battery of Thirty Guns, Rorty-two Pounders, by Storm , an Indian entered the Place first, then the Americans being encouraged to follow, drove the French out, who being very much surprized at this sudden Attempt, which they had not the least Intelligence of, it being carried on with so great a Secrety. With the Fascine Battery, and one they raised after of Six Guns hear the Town's Light-house, and the Battery taken from the French, which did most Execution, on the 14th of May they begun to fire very hotly, and continued to the state of the secretion. mued until the Capitulation. We had a Fleet of Six Men of War before the Town, who waited only for our Arrival with Four Ships of us, to attack the Town. Affoon as we joined the Fleet with our Ships, which was the 12th of June, we made in all Ten Sail, Five of Forty Guns, one of Fifty, and Four of Sixty Guns, which the Fleet took coming in there the latter End of May. VII this Ship had got into the Harbour we should hever have taken the Place, the have ing Ammunition on board for the Carrient near one thousand Barrels of Power der, which the Town was in wanter of and one of the greatest occasions of their furrendering I Itowas nagreed non by Commodore Warren; who dommanded in Chief, and the rest of the Captains to lattack the Town the Lith Inflant; but the Wind not proving fair to go into the Haibbar, it was deferr douband on Sunday the 16th, the Wind coming fair; a Signal was made to go in, buand every Thing put in Readiness to bombard the Town, when just upon our Entrance into the Harbour, the French fent out a Flag of Truck to capitalate which was agreed on. The Inhabitants are to march out of the Town with what belongs to them; the Merchants and King's Stores not to be meddled with; the Soldiers to have their Arms delivered to them, as foon as they arrive in France: They are put on board a Ship to be fent thither; the Number of them was seven hundred; in the Town, five hundred French and two hundred Swift, all poor looking Men, not to compare to our Marines. The Governor and Intendant of the Town infifted that our Forces hould enter the Town, and not the Americans, whom they do not like; and on the 17th Instant all the Marines in the Fleet were sent ashore, and we with them, and took Possession of the Town and Garrisons, where I am asraid we shall continue, which will be very disagreeable, as most of the Houses, which are two hundred and fifty, are demolished, or very much shattered, which makes Lodging very uncomfortable. Here was a fine Church, which is intirely destroyed by the Shot. This Country is very cold, being far to the Northward, about Ten Leagues South from Newfoundland, and Two hundred Leagues from Boston. It is a Country that abounds with Fir, and inhabited by a great many Indian, who used to trade with the French. This Town is exceeding well fortified, and much stronger than

any Place in England; it will require Three thousand disciplin'd Men to defend it: For the Occasion of the French giving it up was for want of stronger Force, and short of Ammunition; for their Guns they could not half man. As here's such a strong Garrison and Batteries about the Town, I have sent you a List of

them, so you may know the Strength of it.

The 1st, is a circular Battery of Sixteen Guns, Twenty-four Pounders, at the

West Gate.

2d, Is opposite to that a Buttery of Six Brase dicto, Six Pounders, taken I from the

and English forme Time ago. I which is Thirteen Guns, Forty-two Pounders. 4th, The inclos'd Bastion where the Governor lives, Twelve ditto, twelve Pounders. gth, Within the Town, Forty-feven Guns, Twenty-four Pounders,

All theje Guns are mounted on the Walls of the Town, which is garrifon'd round. oth, The Island Battery mounted Forty Guns, facing the Entrance of the Har-

to be bour of beautiful good and the state of the beautiful good of the property of the Grand ditto, mounted Thirty Guns, Forty two Pounders. A This the

Americans took, which faces the Town and Harbourn The Number in all is - 164 Guns, beside seven Mortars very large, and a Number of Swivel Guns at the Entrance of the Town. Here is a fine large Har-bour, that Thirty or Forty Sail of Ships may ride in with Safety, and is always ready to go to Sea, as there is only a small Neck of Land that shades the Harbour from the Sea. The French had a very great Trade here, and in this Part of the World, which will now be entirely destroyed. This Place will be of great Advantage both to Old and New-England, as they will have the Cod Fishery to themselves, which the French made very great Advantages of, and caused a great Trade by it, and now they have no Harbour left for their Ships to put in at from the Banks of Messioundland. This is the greatest Affair we have done this War, and will turn out to the greatest Advantage to England. In a

It is rumoured amongst the Marine Officers, here, that all of us, on this Expedition, will have Preferment, and will have Commissions from the General of the Americans, tho' he has only a Commission from the Governor of Boston, but Commission Warren will use his Interest to get them preserved by the King, which if it should so happen, it would be a very great Joy to us all. I am very well, and have been so ever since I came out: And if we do stay all Winter here, I hope I shall trance into the Harbour, the Premth fent out a southsimple to there at a with which was agreed on. The Inhabitants are to march out of the Town with what belongs to them, the Merchant risk and to be meddled

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Extra B, bash Iredtons over STATEL Brid AV ar at

Dated London, August 8. 1745.

SIR,

20th June, 1745.

Dear Mether,

IN Order to confirm the exact and particular Account given us by the worthy and ingenious Author of the Letter from Cape-Breton, Captain Durell, we shall add

fome general Observations concerning the Situation of that Place in a good are but to see the Month East of Newfound.

This Island is of a Triangular Form, and lies to the South East of Newfound, land, to the North East of New England, to the full East of New France and Acadia, and full West of the Mazones, to the wife called the Western Islands.

It is placed in the Middle of the Northern Temperate Zone, and therefore can

not be a very unwholesome Climatel little mis I narly not this pas tomas tud In the Middle of the Eastern Coast there is a most convenient Harbour, capable of receiving a very large Number of Ships; and, if we are rightly inform'd, the French had not less than between Thirteen and Fourteen hundred Ships there every Year to carry on their Fishing Trade, which did not produce less than Fourteen or Fifteen hundred thousand Pound per Annum.

We are inform'd, that the Commanding Officer who was ordered to defend Fort-Louisbourgh, when he had surrendered it to Commodore Warren and General Pepperrell, retired into the Town of Cape-Breton: Where, as foon as he arrived, he went to acquaint the French Governor of what had pass'd. As soon as the Governor had received that Commanding Officer's Account, he ordered him immediately to be put in Chains, for making so little Resistance, and delivering up that Fort to the English upon such easy Terms.

This important Conquest is owing not only to the Bravery of the Commanding Officers, but in a great Measure to General Pepperrell, who is an eminent Merchant in New-England, and has generously expended upwards of Ten thousand Pounds out of

his own Pocket upon this Occasion.

So much for Cape-Breton.

The greatest News we have at Home is, That a great Man in S——d, no less than the D—— of P——, was put under an Arrest, but had found out some Means or other to make his Escape, and has actually put it in Execution. We are also just now inform'd, that about fixty W——ts are actually sent down to S——d to apprehend so many N———n and and G——n in that Country. Time will soon inform us whether this be true or not. The whole Scheme of this Invasion appears to most People of Sense to be a very absurd one: Since very few Persons especially Men of Fortune, will care to venture their All upon fo precarious a Foundation, or be willing to fight against their Country with a Halter about their Necks. I am,

SIR,

Your most Humble Servant.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from on board a Man of War at Louisbourg.

20th June, 1745.

Dear Mother,

WE are now near the Coast of America, and have been some Time, laying Siege by Sea and Land to a strong and well-fortisted Town called Louisbourg, in the Island of Cape-Breton, a Place belonging to the French, which we now, through the Blessing of GOD, are the Masters of, and are lying at Anchor in the Harbour. About six Weeks ago we had a smart Engagement with a large Sixty-Gun French Ship, called the Vigilance, which we fought, and immediately took, and had only one Man mortally wounded. Besides this, we have taken several more Prizes. We expect to be home in a very short Time, but cannot acquaint you when. I am until Death,

In the Middle of the Lanein C all there is a mod convenient Imbour, capable of receiving a very large Ma, radtoM raid . if we are rightly indered, the French had not less than between Thirteen wild lourteen hundred Ships there every Year to carry, on the Hand Fines Trade, which did not produce less than Fourteen or Fisteen hundred thousand Pound for Annum.

W. S. L. D. B. D. L. M. M. the Commanding Officer who was ordered to defend Fart-Lough argh, when he had forcedered it to Commodore Warren and General Properryll, retired into the Town of Cope-Breto: Where, as foon as he arrived, he went to acquaint the French Governor of what hall pairl. As foon as the Governor had received that Commanding Officer's A count, he ordered him immediately to be put in Chains, for making to little Relifiance, and delivering up that Fort to the English upon such easy Terms.

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S 1 2

Their woll Hamble Servent.

Yanny?

